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23 January 1959

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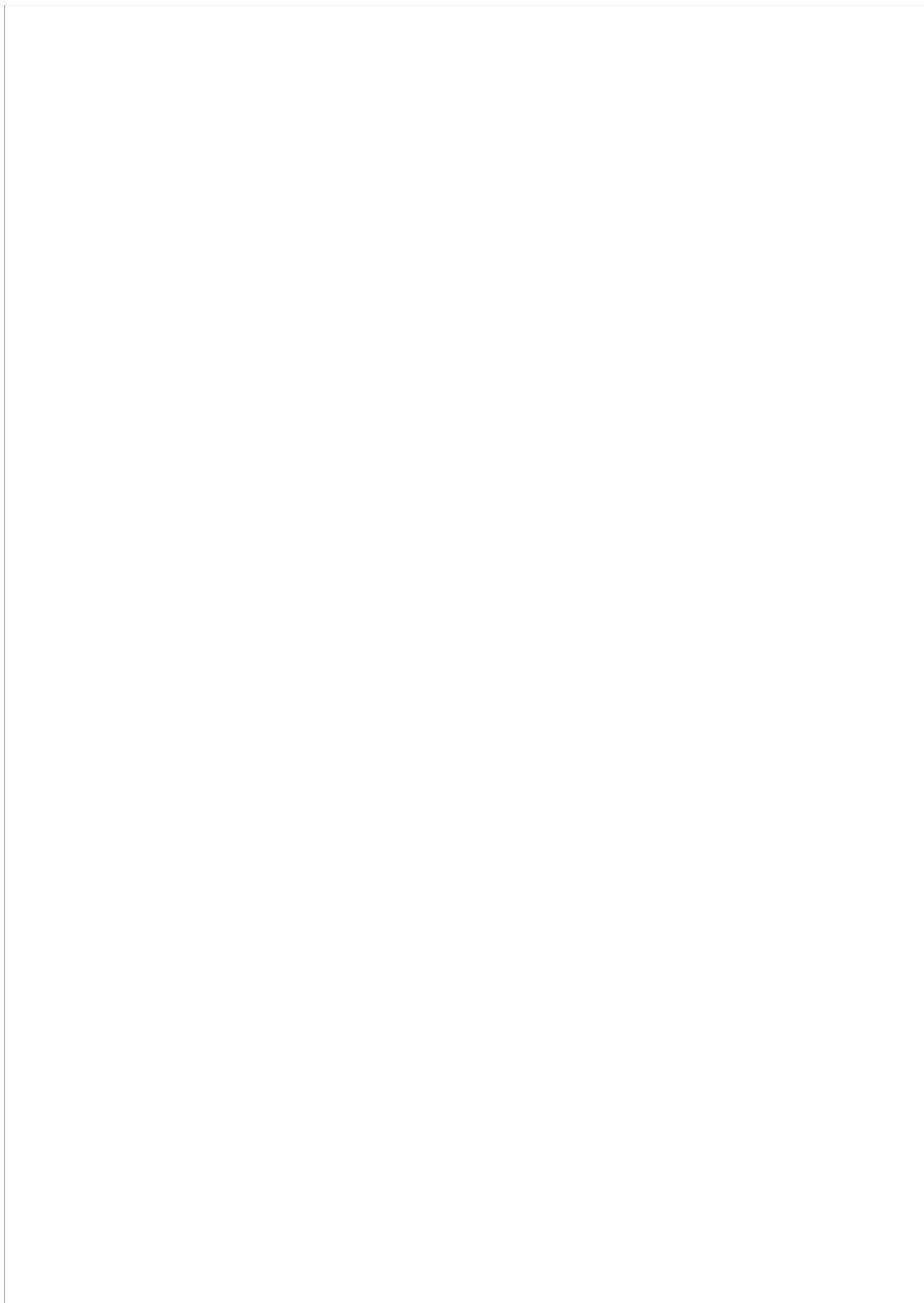
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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23 JANUARY 1959

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Khrushchev meeting with Finnish President Kekkonen in Leningrad.

East German Premier Grotewohl's visit to India unproductive.

II. ASIA-AFRICA

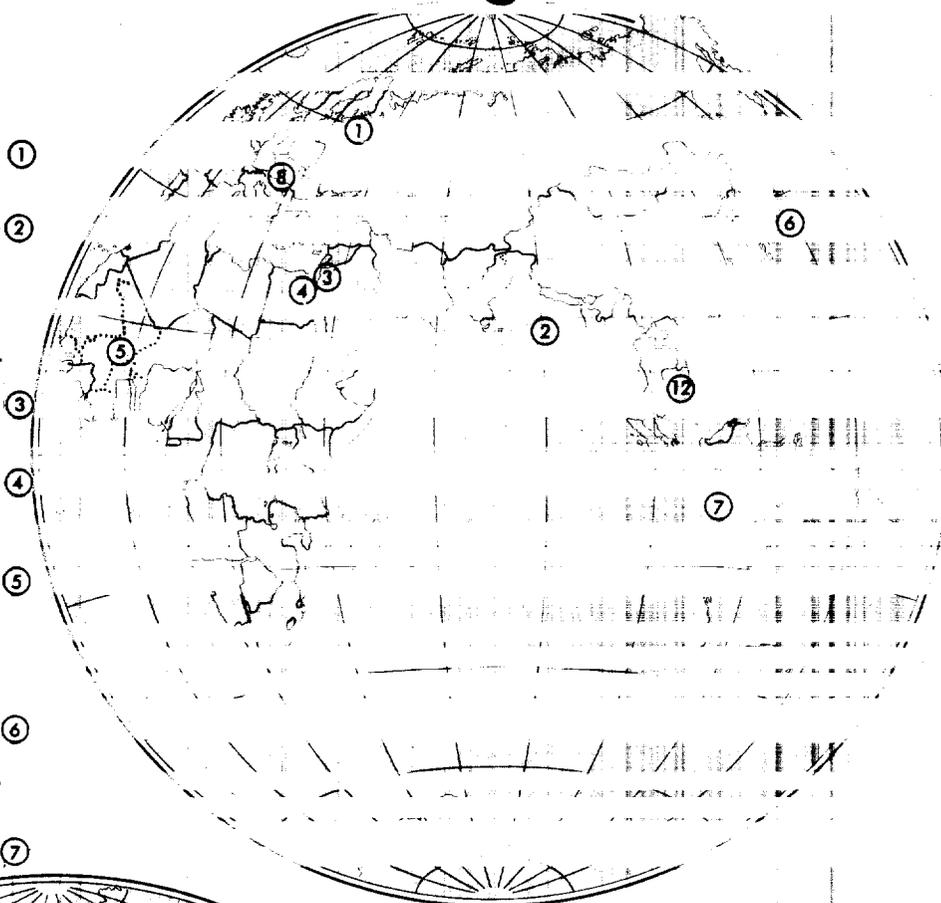
Israel has probably received high performance jet fighters from France recently.

Arab countries setting up tanker company to carry Middle East oil.

Four of the seven autonomous republics in French West Africa draft constitution for federal regime.

Japan - Prime Minister Kishi's reelection on 24 January as Liberal-Democratic party president virtually assured, but his position remains weak.

US ambassador thinks Indonesian Government may be shifting away from dependence on pro-Communist and Communist groups.



III. THE WEST

8 Austria - USSR warns that bilateral association with the European Common Market would violate Austria's neutrality.

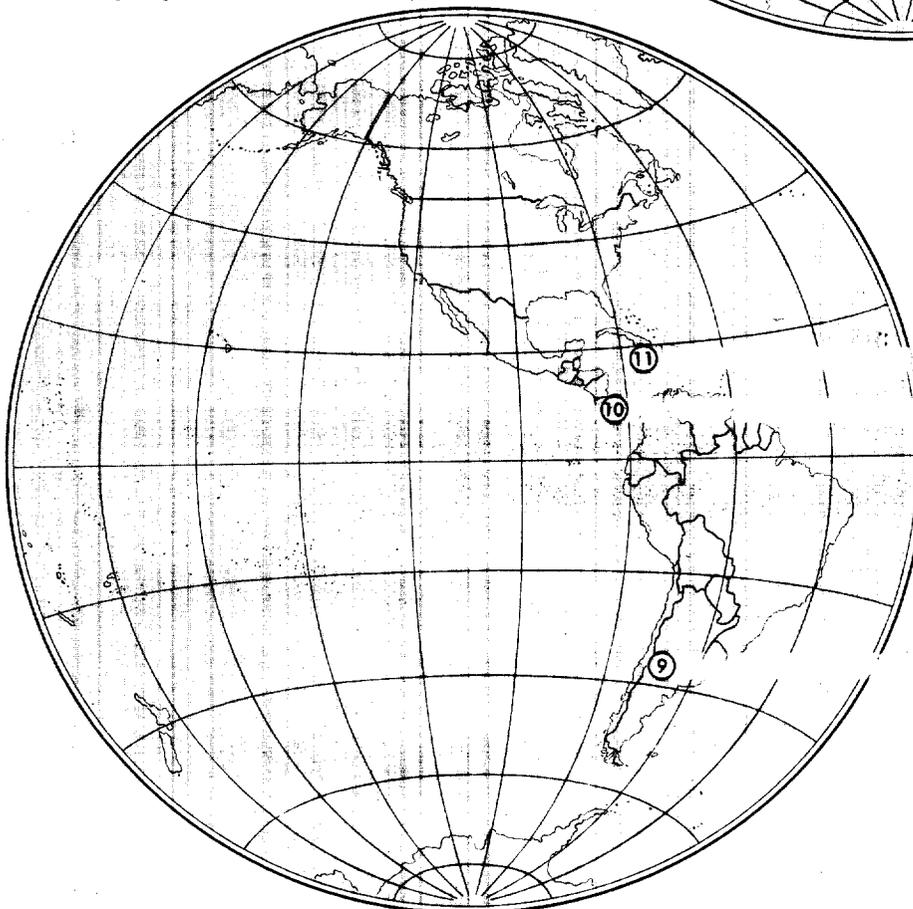
9 Argentina - Industrial strikes will probably evoke revision of government's labor policies and stronger action against Peronistas and Communists.

10 Panama - Some antiadministration elements plan civil disorders to weaken National Guard as first step in coup attempt.

11 Cuba will probably grant aid sought by Haitian rebels in invasion attempt.

LATE ITEM

12 General Dap Chhuon planning to declare large region in western Cambodia autonomous.



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

23 January 1959

DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

OK

USSR-Finland: Khrushchev has made a sudden trip to Leningrad--only five days before the party congress--to meet with Finnish President Kekkonen, who is there on a "private" visit. The presence of both the Soviet and Finnish ministers of trade and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko indicates that trade as well as political discussions will take place. The Soviet leaders appear to be making a special effort to conciliate the Finns and may hope to obtain some Finnish endorsement of the USSR's proposals on Berlin and a German peace treaty. [redacted] (Page 1)

OK

East Germany - India: West German officials in New Delhi have expressed relief that the visit of East German Premier Grotewohl accomplished "nothing significant." They report that Nehru rejected Grotewohl's proposals for diplomatic or consular representation so definitely that the East German premier did not bring up the subject again in later talks. US officials note that Grotewohl's visit was overshadowed by that of Tito and that Yugoslav representatives in New Delhi snubbed the East German leaders. [redacted] (Page 2)

II. ASIA-AFRICA

NO

Israel-France: [The unauthorized flight over Greece on 6 January of six French-made Mystere IV B-2 (Super-Mystere) high-performance jet fighters headed in the direction of Cyprus strongly suggests that these aircraft were en route to Israel. Israel is reported to have contracted for 15 such aircraft last spring. These new aircraft would considerably increase the air defense capability of the Israeli Air Force.] [redacted]

[redacted]

OK
Arab states: Plans by the Arab League to set up an Arab Navigation Company consisting largely of oil tankers appear to be moving rapidly toward realization. The UAR, which will control the company through its 40 percent interest, is currently concluding a deal with Japan for the construction of two 20,000-ton tankers which it hopes will provide a nucleus for the Arab fleet. Since the company, will be owned by Arab governments, political pressures will probably be applied on Western oil companies to grant long-term contracts to carry Middle East oil. [redacted]
 (Page 3)

OK
French West Africa: The adoption on 17 January by representatives of four of the seven autonomous "republics" in French West Africa of a draft constitution providing for a federal regime to be known as the Federation of Mali reflects the growing urge among politically conscious Africans for greater unity. The new grouping, which is expected to be endorsed in a referendum scheduled for 22 February, will remain within the French Community for the present. It will face extensive political and economic problems.
 [redacted] (Page 4) (Map)

OK
Japan: A last-minute agreement between Prime Minister Kishi and his rivals in the ruling Liberal-Democratic party has halted the power struggle temporarily and virtually assures Kishi's re-election as party president on 24 January. Party leaders have agreed to close ranks, on as yet undisclosed terms, in the face of a difficult Diet session beginning 28 January. Kishi will probably continue as prime minister until summer at least, but his position remains basically weak.
 [redacted] (Page 6)

OK
Indonesia: The American ambassador cites a savage attack on the Communist party by a leading Djakarta daily, often used as a government mouthpiece, as evidence that the government may be shifting away from dependence on pro-Communist and Communist groups. He considers it unlikely that such an article would have been written without President Sukarno's approval. [redacted] (Page 7)

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DAILY BRIEF

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III. THE WEST

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*Austria-USSR: Soviet Ambassador Lapin told a high Vienna official a few days ago that bilateral Austrian association with the European Common Market would be considered a violation of Austria's neutrality. The Soviet warning is a serious intervention in Vienna's conduct of its foreign affairs. Should Vienna be unable to work out an acceptable tie with the Common Market, Austria would face an economic squeeze in view of its heavy dependence on access to Western European markets. [redacted] (Page 8)

OK

Argentina: The costly strikes by industrial labor, along with terroristic tactics against workers returning to their jobs, will probably stimulate revision of government labor legislation and stronger action against the Peronistas and Communists, possibly including outlawing the Communist party. Such action may be deferred, however, until after President Frondizi returns from the United States on 2 February. [redacted] (Page 9)

OK

Panama: Some antiadministration elements in Panama evidently feel they now possess enough contraband arms for a coup against President de la Guardia. Unable to challenge a united National Guard directly, they apparently intend first to incite civil disorders, the repression of which would increase the National Guard's unpopularity and weaken its support of the President. [redacted] (Page 10)

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Haiti: Exiled opponents of President Duvalier are already concentrating in Cuba, expecting aid for their planned invasion of Haiti. The new Cuban leaders may be inclined to grant them clandestine assistance; the establishment of a friendly regime in Haiti would facilitate action against the neighboring Dominican Republic, which is the main target of Castro followers who are intent on extending their "crusade against dictatorship." [redacted] (Page 11)

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DAILY BRIEF

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LATE ITEM

*Cambodia: General Dap Chhuon is reliably reported to be planning a declaration of autonomy in early February for the large region in western Cambodia, over which he has command. If Sihanouk fails to come to terms with him, Chhuon would then issue a public call to arms and use this territory as a base from which to conduct guerrilla warfare. The general is described as fully determined to carry out his plans.] (Page 12)

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IV. SIGNIFICANT INTELLIGENCE REPORTS AND ESTIMATES

(Available during the preceding week)

NIE 41-58. Probable Developments in Japan's International Orientation. 23 December 1958.

SNIE 72-1-59. Outlook for the Sudan. 6 January 1959.

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DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Khrushchev, Kekkonen Negotiate

Soviet Premier Khrushchev, only five days before the Soviet party congress, has made a sudden trip to Leningrad, where Finnish President Kekkonen is making a "private visit." Moscow appears to be making a special effort to conciliate the Finns after the prolonged period of Soviet pressures which last month toppled the Fagerholm coalition.

The presence in Leningrad of both the Soviet and Finnish ministers of trade as well as Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko indicates that trade as well as political discussions will take place. TASS announced that "opinions on questions of Soviet-Finnish relations and some problems of the international situation" had been discussed. Khrushchev probably now hopes to obtain a public Finnish endorsement for the specific Soviet proposals on Berlin and a German peace treaty. Finland had previously sent a prompt reply to Moscow favoring a conference on a German peace treaty. The communiqué issued after Kekkonen's state visit last May endorsed a nuclear-test ban, a Rapacki-type European disengagement zone, and "universality" in international organizations--the first time Finland had joined in such public statements. [President Kekkonen and other Finnish officials reportedly feel that the USSR will, if necessary, use force to achieve its aims in Berlin and that Finland should meet Moscow "halfway."]

[The Finns are additionally concerned over the situation in the Baltic and German rearmament, which they believe could lead to a war inevitably involving Scandinavia.] The USSR may also attempt to gain Finland's support for a Baltic "zone of peace"--a statement which Soviet leaders unsuccessfully "pressed hard" to include in the May communiqué. Mikoyan on 3 January in Copenhagen stated that he desired the Baltic "to become a sea of peace."

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East German Premier Grotewohl Unsuccessful in India

Premier Grotewohl's visit to India passed without significant developments, to the great relief of West German officials in New Delhi, who had feared some progress toward recognition of East Germany by the Indian Government. Grotewohl raised the question of diplomatic or consular representation, but Premier Nehru rejected the idea so definitely that Grotewohl did not bring up the subject again, according to West German diplomatic sources.

The American Embassy in New Delhi points out that Grotewohl's visit, after an initial splash of headlines, was overshadowed by the arrival of President Tito. American officials also note that, although Yugoslavia has formal diplomatic relations with East Germany, no Yugoslav representative appeared at the airport to greet Grotewohl. [In contrast Tito's talks with Nehru were far more cordial, the two leaders reportedly finding common ground in their mutual concern over Chinese Communist intentions.]

After Grotewohl's attempts to secure an official invitation for a visit to Burma were rebuffed by General Ne Win, the East German premier flew to North Vietnam and Peiping. He presumably will proceed to Moscow in time for the Soviet party's 21st congress opening on 27 January.

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

Arabs to Establish Tanker Fleet

Plans to set up an Arab Navigation Company, largely to operate oil tankers, appear to be moving toward realization and may be completed by the time the Arab Petroleum Congress meets in April. The Arab League Economic Council has decided that the company will be capitalized at about \$15,000,000, with the shares distributed among the members of the Arab League. The UAR will hold 40 percent, and operations will probably be coordinated in Cairo. Other holdings are to be: Iraq, 14 percent; Lebanon, 5 percent; the Sudan, 4 percent; Jordan, 2.5 percent; Yemen, 2 percent; Libya 1.5 percent; and the remaining 31 percent will be distributed among Kuwait, Bahrein, and other Arab states.

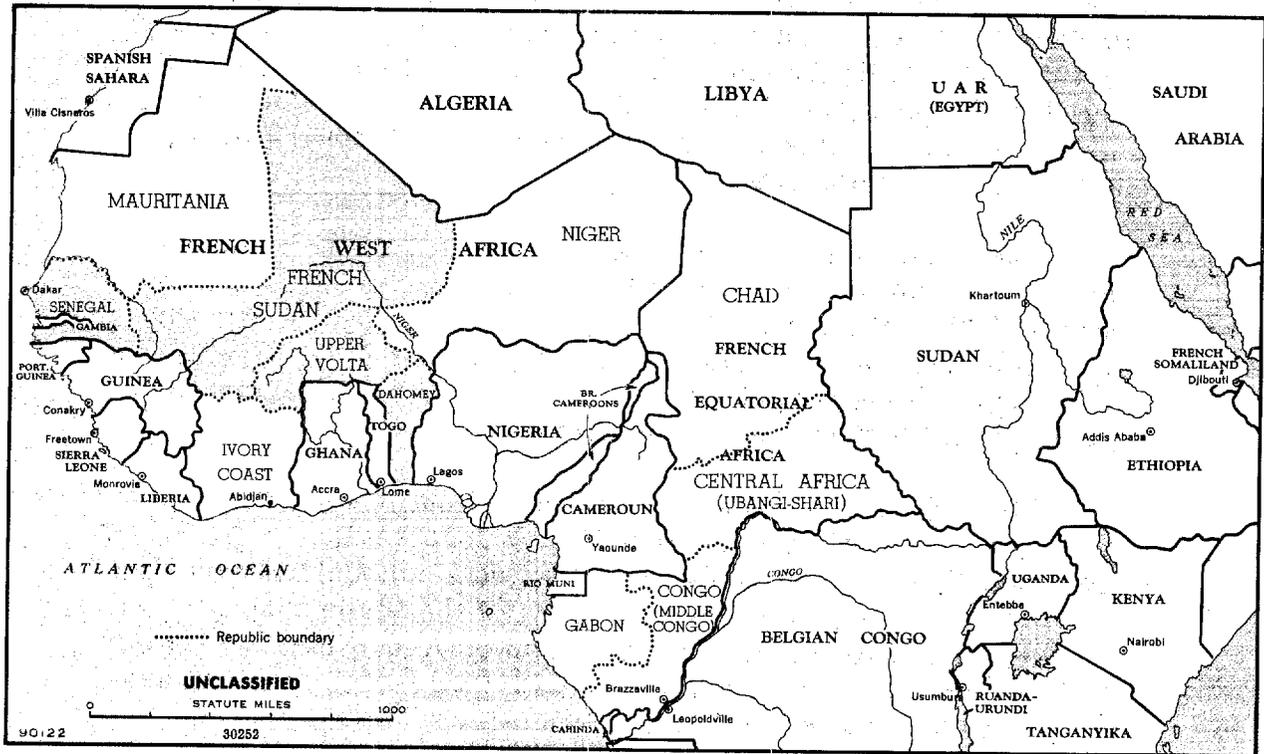
The UAR, hoping to provide the nucleus of the fleet, is seeking to conclude a deal with Japan for the construction of two 20,000-ton tankers. The Kuwaiti government reportedly has approved the plan, and the privately owned Kuwaiti tanker company will participate in this project. The rest of the proposed Arab fleet will be government-owned.

Meanwhile, Iran also is quite far along in its own program to carry a part of its oil production in Iranian-flag vessels. The first 33,500-ton supertanker for Iran was scheduled to be commissioned on 21 January and another of the same tonnage in about six months. Five other supertankers of 50,000 tons are being built in Swedish yards and will be delivered at the rate of one each year from 1960 to 1965.

These tanker programs are being carried out despite the existence of surplus tanker capacity amounting to at least six million dead-weight tons.



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West Africans Creating New Regional Federation

African leaders representing Senegal, French Sudan, Upper Volta, and Dahomey--four of seven autonomous West African "republics" which opted to join the new French Community--approved on 17 January a draft constitution which provides for a politically meaningful federal regime to replace the former largely administrative federation of French West Africa. Popular endorsement of the new grouping, to be called the "Federation of Mali" after a semilegendary empire which embraced large areas of West Africa between the 13th and 16th centuries, is expected when the draft instrument is submitted to a referendum in the four founding territories on 22 February. Some 11 of the approximately 17 million inhabitants of French West Africa will be included in the new political entity as presently envisaged.

Although the 62-article draft constitution does not give extensive powers to the federal institutions, it provides for a federal executive, assembly, and separate judiciary, and places administration of federal security forces in the hands of the chief of the federation. It provides for the adherence of new members and for secession.

This agreement represents a fundamental decision in favor of regional consolidation by important elements of the two leading interterritorial political parties--the African Democratic Rally (RDA) and the African Regroupment party (PRA). It also reflects the growing appeal of pan-Africanism among politically conscious Africans. Its achievement in the face of the vigorous hostility of the Ivory Coast's Houphouet-Boigny, creator and president of the RDA as well as minister of state in the French Government, seems certain to heighten the serious rift which the federation issue has already produced in the RDA. Eventually, the attraction of such a federation for the three territories presently remaining aloof may undermine the power of Houphouet and other nonparticipating area leaders.

For the present, the new federation can be expected to remain within the French Community, the constitution of which

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provides specifically for such a "primary" grouping linked as a unit with France. However, most of the African Nationalists who formed the federation have not disguised their Community's provision enabling a member republic to become fully independent when it chooses. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Japanese Conservatives Reach Compromise

Prime Minister Kishi and his rivals in the governing Liberal-Democratic party have agreed to halt the factional struggle which has diminished conservative prestige and impeded Kishi's exercise of effective leadership. The principal factors behind the agreement appear to be concern for maintaining party unity in the face of a difficult Diet session beginning on 28 January and preventing possible losses in the upper house election in June. The terms of the compromise have not yet been revealed, but presumably involve a commitment by Kishi to give some of his rivals important cabinet or party posts in the near future in return for agreement to hold a party presidential election on 24 January.

The prime minister's rivals, who had demanded that the party presidential elections be postponed until after Kishi's term expires on 21 March, have announced that they intend to nominate former Education Minister Kenzo Matsumura as a candidate to challenge Kishi. Although Kishi's re-election as party president seems assured, the compromise gives him only a temporary respite from the bitter factional struggle.

Kishi probably will continue as prime minister at least until after the elections to the upper house next June. During the Diet session, he will probably concentrate on passing the budget and will avoid the introduction of controversial legislation, such as his bill to increase police powers. The opposition Socialists, encouraged by the defeat they administered to Kishi on the police-powers bill during the last session and by the schism within conservative ranks, will harass the government on every occasion. [redacted] the Socialists may carry out a plan to implicate Kishi in an alleged reparations scandal.) [redacted]

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Press Attack on Indonesian Communists May Have Had President Sukarno's Approval

A "savage" editorial attack on the Indonesian Communist party on 20 January by the Djakarta daily Merdeka--a National party-oriented paper--is the strongest condemnation to date in the running fight between the National and Communist parties. Since Merdeka is frequently a government mouthpiece, however, the editorial may also be a further indication of President Sukarno's shift away from dependence on the Communists. Several Indonesian sources recently have expressed their belief that Communist access to Sukarno is decreasing steadily.

The paper attacked the Indonesian Communist party as a branch of international Communism under the aegis of Moscow. Merdeka stated that the party's purported defense of liberal democracy, its previous wholehearted support of Sukarno's "guided democracy" program, and its current position on a proposed revision of the composition of parliament are only steps toward its goal of seizure of complete power.

According to Merdeka editor Diah, who is a National party member, the current conflict between Sukarno and the Communists on the method of choosing an enlarged parliament offered a clear and rare opportunity to attack the Communists and alienate them from the President. The Communists heretofore have generally given vigorous support to Sukarno and have gained wide popular approval through their identification with him and his policies.

Diah evaded a direct statement on whether Sukarno had prior knowledge of the editorial. The American ambassador in Djakarta, however, believes it unlikely that Diah would have made such a strong statement without consulting the President.

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III. THE WEST

USSR Warns Austria Against Association With the European Common Market

Soviet Ambassador Lapin told the director general of the Austrian Foreign Ministry "a few days ago" that bilateral Austrian association with the European Common Market (EEC) would be considered a violation of Austria's neutrality. Since Lapin had told the Foreign Ministry some months earlier that Austrian membership in the EEC would be objectionable, the present warning is interpreted to apply even to a tenuous EEC association. Lapin stressed that, while his approach was informal, his government takes a serious view of the matter.

Since Austria's neutrality law binds it only to join no foreign military alliances and to permit no military bases on its soil, the Soviet warning represents a serious intervention in Vienna's conduct of its foreign policy. It recalls past Soviet intimations that Moscow would object to Finnish association with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). Since the signing of the Austrian State Treaty, the Soviet Government has been careful to remind Austria, on several occasions, of its "obligations as a neutral state."

Austria has long been nervous about Soviet opposition to its closer association with Western European economic organizations, and already has decided that full membership in the EEC is probably out of the question. Since about 50 percent of Austria's trade is with the Common Market countries, some kind of association with EEC has seemed essential--either bilateral or, preferably, through the multilateral framework the proposed Free Trade Area would provide.

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Argentine Strikes May Prompt Stronger Steps Against Communists and Peronistas

The Argentine Government may revise its labor policies and take stronger action against the Peronistas and Communists because of the defiant attitude of Peronista-led unions in the costly industrial strikes which began on 18 January. Extremist elements exacerbated the situation by adopting terrorist tactics against workers returning to their jobs. Action may be deferred, however, until President Frondizi returns from the United States on 2 February.

Government measures thus far have included the arrest of Peronista and Communist labor leaders, and the closing of their party headquarters, as well as the mobilization of petroleum and city transport workers. Firm security measures re-established transport services by 20 January, thus encouraging the majority of nonindustrial labor to return to work.

Just before the President departed for Washington, the Frondizi-dominated Congress began consideration of legislation requiring arbitration of disputes before strike action. Anti-Peronista leaders, encouraged by the administration's charges that the Peronista and Communist strike action had subversive aims, will probably renew pressure on Congress to modify the basic labor law, which they believe favors the Peronistas' drive to regain control of organized labor in the union elections now under way.

The government may even move to outlaw the Communist party, [redacted] but Acting President Guido said on 22 January that he did not believe this would be necessary. It seems more likely that the recent unrest may add impetus to efforts toward legislation which would improve the investigation and control of Communist activities. Except under the current state-of-siege measures, security forces lack such authority.

Frondizi's strong stand against labor agitation has strengthened his military backing. [redacted]

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Coup May Be Attempted in Panama

[redacted]
[redacted] frequent rumors that a coup may soon be tried against President de la Guardia. Some of his opponents have boasted that they have enough arms for a successful revolt; several known political agitators have been in Miami and Havana since Batista's fall, probably seeking weapons.

One of the plotters indicated that the coup would be preceded by incitement of civil disorders warranting repressive action by the National Guard, Panama's only armed force. The guard's corruption and its brutality in quelling previous disorders--like those of May 1958--have made it extremely unpopular. There have been reports of dissension among the guard commandants, whose support has thus far ensured De la Guardia's position.

De la Guardia has alienated most of his former supporters, making him vulnerable to the clandestine political maneuvering characteristic of Panama. But divisions and jealousies among opposition groups, most of them interested primarily in the economic benefits inherent in political power, have deterred concerted action against him. He will be in real danger if the megalomaniac former President Arnulfo Arias, who retains great popular support, can unite the armed opposition factions.

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Haitian Opposition Seeking Cuban Assistance for Invasion

Plans for an invasion of Haiti by exiles and adventurers

[redacted] one of the leaders of the plot, apparently not a Haitian, had arrived in Cuba [redacted] that he had already approached ex-Cuban President Prio for assistance, and that he had a subsequent appointment with Fidel Castro that week. [redacted]

[redacted] If all goes well we can be in Haiti in about 15 days with enough arms for 500 Haitians and 30 of us [redacted] earlier [redacted] for two groups of about 200 men each to land on the coast north and south of the Haitian capital with arms for an unstated number of "allies" who would apparently be waiting for them inside Haiti. [redacted]

This plan is similar to the one reported [redacted]

[redacted] which implicated opposition leaders Dejoie and Jumelle. Louis Dejoie, a leading Haitian exile in New York, and Clement Jumelle are both presidential candidates defeated by President Duvalier in the 1957 elections. Duvalier has retained only a shaky hold on power after repeated purges of the army and numerous political arrests. His 8 January pardon for political prisoners and exiles appears a desperate attempt to improve his international reputation. [redacted]

The new Cuban leaders may be inclined to aid the Haitian revolutionaries clandestinely. The establishment of a friendly regime in Haiti would facilitate action against the Trujillo dictatorship, which is now a main target of Fidel Castro's followers. [redacted]

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LATE ITEM

Cambodia

[General Dap Chhuon apparently is determined to carry out his move against the regime of Cambodian Premier Sihanouk in the near future, probably between 8 and 10 February.]

[Chhuon's plans, as reliably reported, are to deploy his troops--amounting to four battalions--in strategic positions under the pretense of protecting Sihanouk against possible moves by other plotters in Thailand. With his troops in place, Chhuon would declare the large area of western Cambodia, which he now commands, an autonomous area and mobilize civilians there.]

[Chhuon hopes that Sihanouk, realizing there is considerable public opposition to his international and domestic policies favoring Communist interests, will come to terms. Should Sihanouk fail to "compromise," the Cambodian people will be urged to rise against him, and western Cambodia will be used as a base from which to conduct guerrilla warfare.]

[The ultimate attitude of General Lon Nol, army chief of staff, remains a critical factor. Chhuon says he is sure Lon Nol has no personal liking for Sihanouk. Chhuon in any event feels confident of success, as his men have the advantage of extensive experience in guerrilla warfare against the French, while other army units have little or none.]

[Chhuon probably can count on the clandestine support of Thailand and South Vietnam to help maintain his momentum; their present anti-Sihanouk activities seem channeled more through other disgruntled Cambodian elements, although South Vietnamese agents are believed to have made at least initial contact with him. Unless Phnom Penh's capitulation can be achieved speedily, Sihanouk will be in a position to appeal to Peiping for direct support for the "legitimate" government of Cambodia.]

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THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

Scientific Adviser to the President

Director of the Budget

Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

Special Adviser to the President

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration

The Counselor

Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

The Director, The Joint Staff

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Department of the Interior

The Secretary of the Interior

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

National Security Agency

The Director

National Indications Center

The Director

United States Information Agency

The Director

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